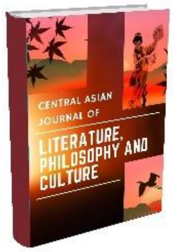


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Uzbek Verbal Tense Category within Aspectual Paradigm

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ANNOTATION

Aspectual functional-semantic field is one of the significant paradigms in diverse language systems that cover huge number of elements. Mainly the field embodies verbal categories such as mood or tense. Its core hyperseme is “processivity” and this meaning can be divided into various sub meanings. However just three of them has intermediate significance, those are inception, progression and completion. Those main meanings can be referred by verbal tense category. In this context there are various symmetries and asymmetries within tense categories of those languages.

KEYWORDS: aspectual field, verbal tense category, inception, progression, completion, verb + adverbial form + auxiliary verb.

Most textbooks, pamphlets, and textbooks aimed at English language learners as a foreign language audience cover the tense meanings of the tense category. They do not provide information about manner meanings, that is, there is no mention of the polysemic nature of this phenomenon. For this reason, a wrong concept is formed that the category of tense is the exact analogue of the category of verbal time in the Uzbek language. The fallacy of this conclusion is based on the fact that the tense category is at the center of the "aspectuality" paradigm with a relatively wide semantic scope.

Based on the English model, it can be said that the core of the field of "aspectality" in the Uzbek language is also the time category of the verb. As in English, the category of tense in Uzbek does not fully cover the meaning of manner, which is the second hyperseme of the paradigm of aspectuality. The category of tense covers the following main meanings of manner.

UZBEK VERBAL TENSE CATEGORY AND ITS ASPECTUAL MEANINGS	
INCEPTION	**Future tense:** *Internet taraqqiyoti gazeta, jurnallarga talabni keskin* ***tushirib yuboradi***.
PROGRESSIVITY	**Present tense:** *Mulla Norqo’zi har kuni bozordan qaytib samovarga* ***chiqadi***. **Past progressive tense:** *Kecha oqshom qizlar ariq bo’yida* ***gaplashayotgandi***. **Present progressive tense:** *Katta xonada oqsoqollar to’y harajatlarini muhokama* ***qilishmoqda***.

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	Future progressive tense: *Ertaga shu paytda poyezdda* ***ketayotgan bo'lamiz.***
COMPLETION	**Past tense:** *Yangi yil munosabati bilan mehtibonlik uyi tarbiyalanuvchilariga bayram tadbiri* ***uyushtirildi****.* **Past perfect tense:** *Ikki yil burunu huddi shu yerlardan ancha hosil* ***olingandi****.*

At this point, it is worth noting that while the perfect/participle (completed) form of the tense category in the English language expresses the sense of completeness/incompleteness, immediacy of action and state, there is no tense in the Uzbek language that expresses this meaning. Concepts such as the completion of an action or state, and in some places the momentaryness, are expressed using another morphological tool, in particular, the verb + adverb form + auxilary verb. It follows that the tense category in Uzbek language is narrower than the tense category in English according to the scope of aspectological units.

There is a reason to meaningfully connect the field of aspectuality in English with the manner category in Uzbek. In English substantive linguistics, "aspectuality" is based on the fact that it consists of units representing the intermediate meanings of beginning, duration, and completion, generalized around the hyperseme of process. In the Uzbek language, these kinds of meanings have been studied within the framework of verbs of action and they are classified as intermediate grammatical meanings. Uzbek linguistics is faster than English linguistics in determining the meaning of style. For today, a number of specific meanings of the way of action have been determined. In English linguistics, the paradigm of "aspectuality" is limited to the listed main meanings. So, in understanding the aspectual meanings of English verbs, it is appropriate to rely on the classification of Uzbek style patterns.

The basic three-aspectual meaning encompasses tense forms at the core of the paradigm. These three main meanings are classified into a number of special meanings. In English, these special meaning expressions are left out of the core. The reason is that the meanings of manner such as immediacy, duration, continuity, continuity, completeness, incompleteness, absorption are expressed by adding a prepositional verb. At first glance, this construction seems to have a purely morphological character. For this reason, it can be mistaken to place it in the core of a paradigm, just like time. Because the verb+preposition device is very different from the Uzbek verb+adverbial form + auxiliary verb construction. In the structure of the Uzbek language, the main verb is the verb, and the auxiliary verb is added to it and serves to clarify this meaning to a certain extent. The meaning of the auxiliary verb depends on the meaning of the main verb. The presence of the adverbial form in the device points to the synthetic-analytical nature of this construction. Therefore, this combination has the right to take the place of the core of the field as a means of the morphological level. In the Uzbek language, the combination of verb + adverbial form + auxiliary verb can have the following specific aspectual patterns.

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